

**CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF
THE HIGHWAY 908 C & D LANDFILL AND
RECYCLING CENTER,
MARION COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**

Prepared By:
Michael Trinkley, Ph.D.
and
Nicole Southerland

Prepared For:
Mr. Britt Feldner
The Brigman Company, Inc.
P.O. Box 1532
Conway, SC 29528

CHICORA RESEARCH CONTRIBUTION 370



Chicora Foundation, Inc.
PO Box 8664
Columbia, SC 29202-8664
803/787-6910
Email: chicora@bellsouth.net
www.chicora.org

October 22, 2002

This report is printed on permanent paper ∞

©2002 by Chicora Foundation, Inc. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, transmitted, or transcribed in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise without prior permission of Chicora Foundation, Inc. except for brief quotations used in reviews. Full credit must be given to the authors, publisher, and project sponsor.

ABSTRACT

This report provides the results of a cultural resources investigation of a 140 acre tract situated in southern Marion County in the town of Brittons Neck. The study was conducted by Dr. Michael Trinkley of Chicora Foundation for Mr. Britt Feldner of the Brigman Company, Inc. and is intended to assist this client comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the regulations codified in 36CFR800.

The tract, which borders S-908 to the west, is to be used as a landfill and recycling center. The area surrounding the survey tract is rural with pastures and fields dominating the region.

The proposed undertaking will require the clearing of the tract, followed by construction of various infrastructure elements, such as roads, stormwater drainage, and utilities. These activities have the potential to affect archaeological and historical sites and this survey was conducted to identify and assess archaeological and historical sites which may be in the project tract. For this study an area of potential effect (APE) 1.0 mile around the proposed tract was assumed.

Consultation with the S.C. Department of Archives and History revealed no previously identified NRHP sites within the 1.0 mile APE. Two sites were recorded on a map, however, from a 1983 thematic survey of tobacco sites, but the survey failed to photo or evaluate the structures (Rogers 1983). In addition, no report was ever produced detailing the findings of this survey.

An investigation of the archaeological site files at the S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology identified seven sites, 38MA75, 38MA96-101, within the 1.0 mile APE. Site 38MA75 was recorded in 1978, and although never visited by an archaeologist, claims to be a

prehistoric ceramic site reported by a "reliable collector" (see site form recorded by D. Sutherland, March 1978). The exact location and cultural affiliation is uncertain.

Sites 38MA96-101 all represent Archaic lithic scatters found on cultivated fields. While only the surface was collected and no subsurface testing was performed, no further work was recommended for the sites (see site forms recorded by T. Charles, December 1983).

The archaeological study of the tract incorporated shovel testing at 100-foot intervals on transects which were placed at 100-foot intervals. All shovel test fill was screened through ¼-inch mesh and the shovel tests were backfilled at the completion of the study. A total of 607 shovel tests were excavated along 35 transects.

No archaeological sites, were identified as a result of these investigations. The area has been cultivated for many years which has destroyed any evidence of remains. The survey tract is also low in elevation compared to its surrounding areas and poorly drained soils on the tract make it more likely to hold water, creating a less desirable habitation area.

A survey of public roads within 1.0 mile of the survey area was conducted in an effort to identify any architectural sites over 50 years old which also retained their integrity. Only two such structures were found, with one, a ca. 1850 house (67-0019), located directly across the street from the survey area. The house is reported by the owner to be over 150 years old and was once associated with tobacco farming. The structure, however, has been extensively altered since 1850. In addition, the barns and other tobacco utility buildings associated with the house have been destroyed. This structure is recommended not eligible for inclusion on the National Register.

The other structure, Central United Methodist Church (67-0020), once called Old Neck Church, has been moved twice to its current location, and in the process destroyed the integrity of location. Several physical alterations have been completed to the church even since its existence in the current location. However, the church is located out of sight from the proposed undertaking. Central United Methodist Church is recommended not eligible for the National Register. It is thought that these two structures are the two originally recorded, within the current APE, from the 1983 SHPO survey.

It is possible that archaeological remains may be encountered in the project area during construction. Construction crews should be advised to report any discoveries of concentrations of artifacts (such as bottles, ceramics, or projectile points) or brick rubble to the project engineer, who should in turn report the material to the State Historic Preservation Office or to Chicora Foundation (the process of dealing with late discoveries is discussed in 36CFR800.13(b)(3)). No construction should take place in the vicinity of these late discoveries until they have been examined by an archaeologist and, if necessary, have been processed according to 36CFR800.13(b)(3).

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Figures		iv
Introduction		1
Natural Environment		5
<i>Physiography</i>	5	
<i>Climate</i>	5	
<i>Geology and Soils</i>	5	
<i>Floristics</i>	6	
Prehistoric and Historic Synopsis		9
<i>Previous Research</i>	9	
<i>Prehistoric Overview</i>	9	
<i>Prehistory of the Region</i>	9	
<i>The Protohistoric Period</i>	11	
<i>Historical Synopsis</i>	13	
Research Methods and Findings		17
<i>Archaeological Field Methods</i>	17	
<i>Architectural Survey</i>	19	
<i>Site Evaluation and Findings</i>	19	
Conclusions		23
Sources Cited		25

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure

1.	Project vicinity in Marion County	2
2.	Project area with previously identified archaeological sites	3
3.	View of fallow field on the survey tract	5
4.	View of wetland and thick underbrush	6
5.	Generalized cultural sequence for South Carolina	10
6.	Portion of DeBrahm's map of 1757	11
7.	Portion of Mouzon's 1775 "An Accurate Map of North and South Carolina"	12
8.	Portion of Mills' <i>Atlas</i>	14
9.	Portion of the <i>General Highway and Transportation Map of Marion County</i>	14
10.	View of Hosea Graves Road within the survey area	17
11.	Survey area with transects	18
12.	View of ca. 1850 structure across from the survey area	19
13.	View toward the survey tract from 67-0019	20
14.	View of Central United Methodist Church	20
15.	View from 67-0020 looking toward the survey tract	21

INTRODUCTION

This investigation was conducted by Dr. Michael Trinkley of Chicora Foundation, Inc. for Mr. Britt Feldner of the Brigman Company, Inc. in Conway, SC. The work was conducted to assist this company comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the regulations codified in 36CFR800.

The project site consists of a 140 acre tract proposed to be used for a landfill and recycling center located in southern Marion County in the town of Brittons Neck (Figure 1). The survey area is irregular in shape with the western portion bordering S-908 and the rest of the tract bordering forest (Figure 2).

The tract consists of low flat areas that are easily flooded. The survey encountered fallow fields, pine forests, and wetlands. The surrounding area still remains rural with little development occurring in the region.

The tract, as previously mentioned, is intended to be used for a landfill and recycling center. This work will require the clearing of the project area and construction of utilities needed for the endeavor. The creation of a landfill may produce long-term effects on the community. The current project mitigates these effects through the use of a 1000 foot buffer between the landfill and home sites. In some areas a landscaped earthen berm will be integrated into the landfill buffer. Traffic studies indicate that there will be no need for significant roadway improvements as a result of the project.

This study, however, does not consider any future secondary impact of the project, including increased or expanded development of this portion of Marion County.

We were requested by Mr. Britt Feldner of the Brigman Company, Inc. to provide a technical and budgetary proposal for the survey August 20, 2002. A proposal was sent the same day. This

proposal was accepted and work began on October 10, 2002.

Initial background investigations incorporated a review of the site files at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology by Chicora Foundation. As a result of that work, seven sites, 38MA75, 38MA96-101, were identified within the APE. These sites were recommended not eligible for inclusion on the National Register.

In addition, the South Carolina Department of Archives and History GIS was consulted to check for any NRHP buildings, districts, structures, sites, or objects in the study area. While Marion County has not received a comprehensive county survey, a survey of tobacco related resources was conducted by the SHPO (Rogers 1983). No NRHP sites were found within a mile of the survey tract, but two architectural sites were noted on a map in the 1983 reconnaissance survey by the SHPO. However, no photographs, site forms, or report was found to document and evaluate these structures.

Archival and historical research was limited to a review of secondary sources available in the Chicora Foundation files.

The archaeological survey was conducted from October 10-18, 2002 by Mr. Tom Covington and Ms. Nicole Southerland under the direction of Dr. Michael Trinkley. The architectural survey of the project APE was conducted at the same time. Report production was conducted at Chicora's laboratories in Columbia, South Carolina from October 22-25, 2002.

This report details the investigation of the project area undertaken by Chicora Foundation and the results of that investigation.

CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE HIGHWAY 908 C & D LANDFILL AND RECYCLING CENTER

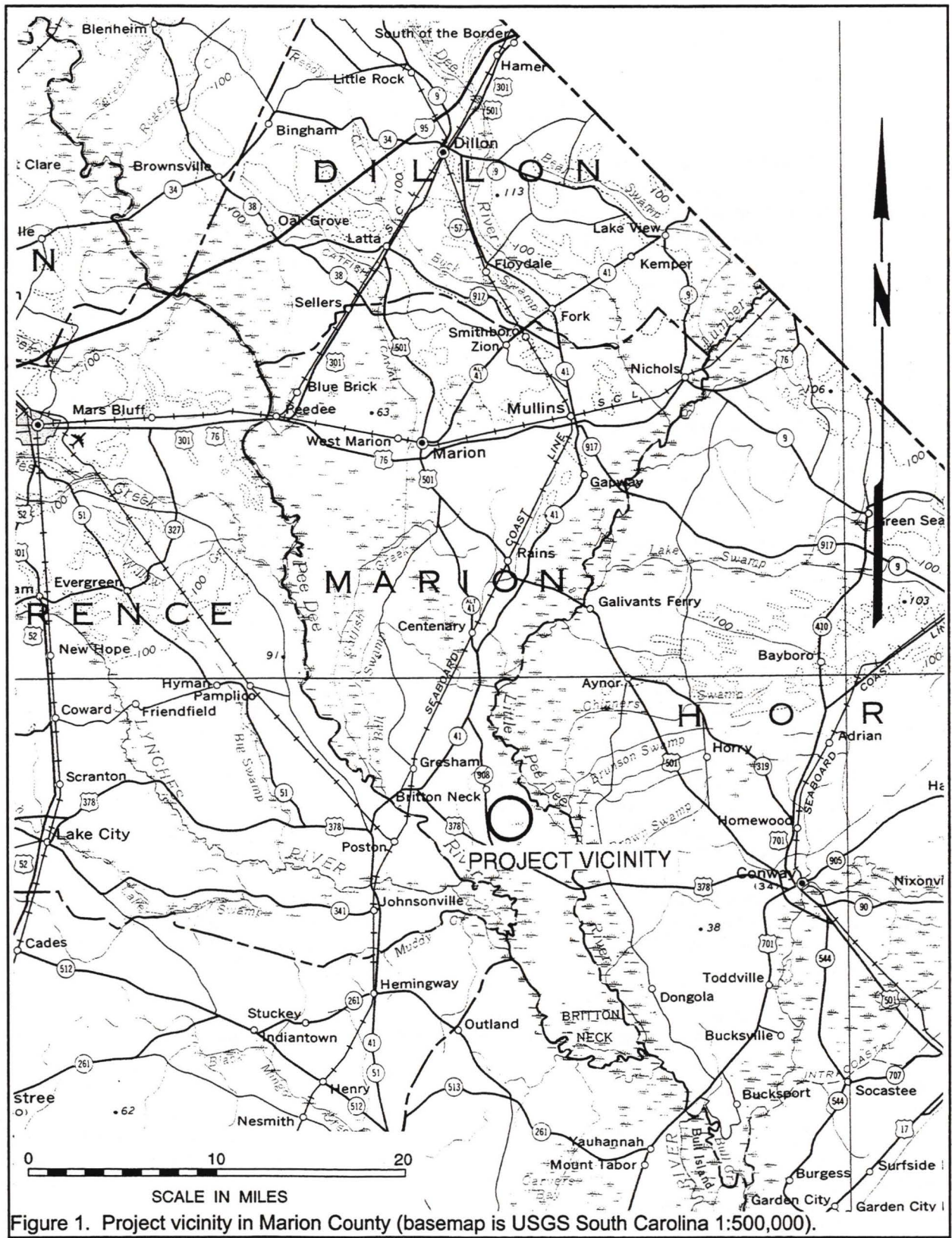


Figure 1. Project vicinity in Marion County (basemap is USGS South Carolina 1:500,000).

INTRODUCTION

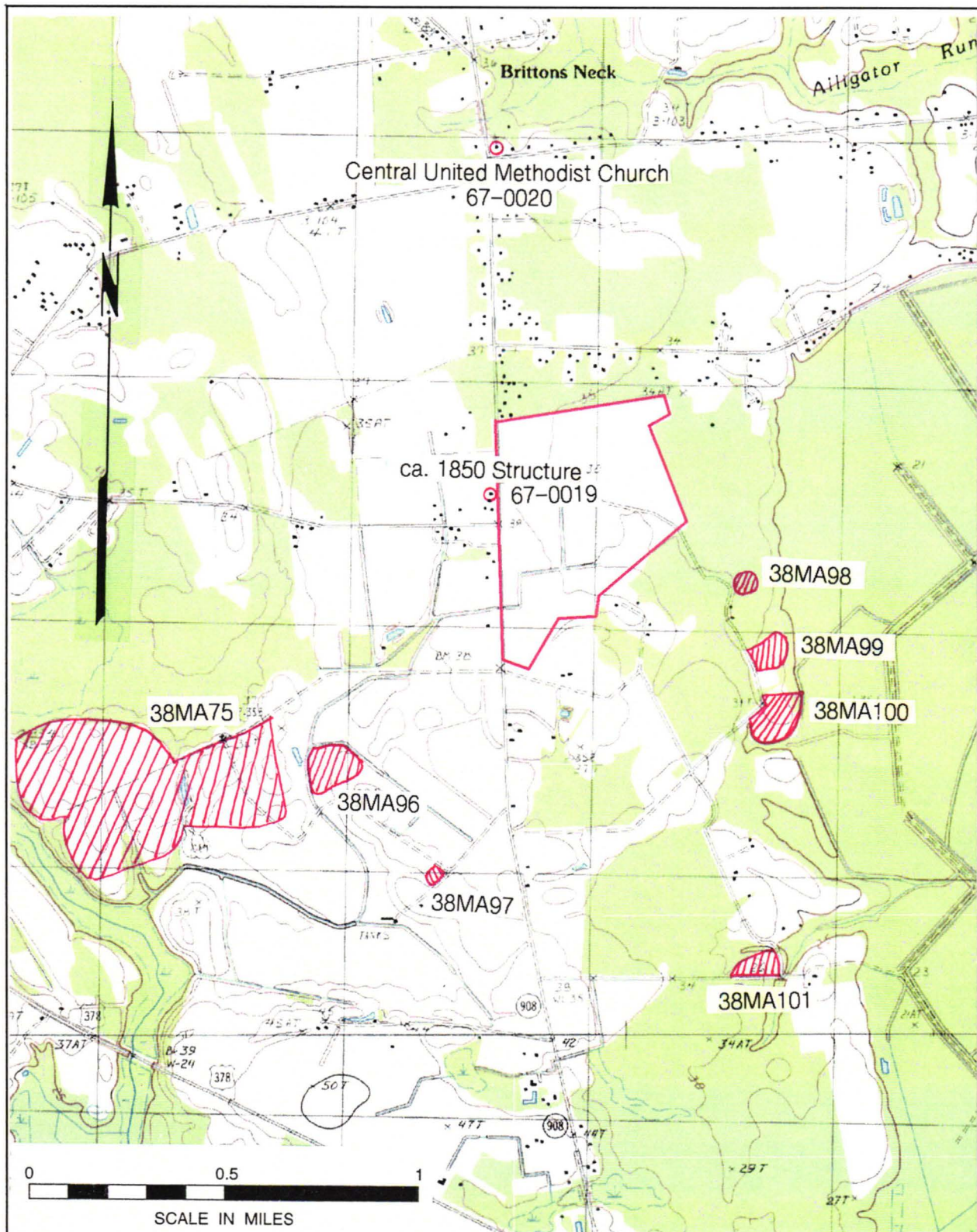


Figure 2. Project area with previously identified archaeological sites (basemap is USGS Brittons Neck 7.5')

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Physiography

Marion County is located in the lower Coastal Plain of South Carolina, south of the fall line. The county is bounded to the north by Dillon County, to the east by Horry County, to the south by Georgetown County, to the southwest by Williamsburg County and is divided from Florence County to the west by the Great Pee Dee River. The area is defined by gently rolling, sandy topography. Elevations range from about 20 feet to about 125 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) (Pitts 1980).

The project area is low and flat with elevations staying at about 35 feet AMSL. This has caused much of the area to be frequently flooded. Several permanent wetlands also are located on the tract.

The northern, eastern, and southern portion of the tract is bordered by forest land. The western border is S-908. Several drainage ditches are located throughout the tract, and some ponding was present at the time of the survey.

Climate

Marion County has a subtropical climate with warm summers, mild winters, and plenty precipitation (Pitts 1980). Rainfall averages about 45 inches per year with the summer months producing scattered

thunderstorms.

Summers in Marion tend to stay around 90°F while winters are mild with temperatures averaging 47°F.

Geology and Soils

The parent soil materials of Marion County are marine or fluvial deposits. These deposits have varying amounts of sand, silt, and clay. There are five terrace formations in the county that were deposited and formed during the Pleistocene or glacial epoch. These are the Sunderland, the Wicomico, the Penholoway, the Talbot, and the Pamlico Formations.

The survey area is characterized by three soil series including Smithboro silt loam, Cantey loam, and Persanti fine sandy loam (Pitts 1980). The Smithboro series is found on the majority of



Figure 3. View of fallow field on the survey tract.

the project tract and has an Ap horizon of dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silt loam to a depth of 0.5 foot over a brownish yellow (10YR6/6) clay loam to a depth of 1.4 feet. These soils are somewhat poorly drained, but are well suited for cropland.

Cantey soils are poorly drained soils with an A1 horizon of very dark gray (10YR3/1) loam to a depth of 0.5 feet over a gray (10YR5/1) clay to a depth of 1.3 feet. This soil type is formed from the sediments deposited by streams.

The Persanti series of soils are better drained than the previous two soils and have an A1 horizon of dark gray (10YR4/1) fine sandy loam to a depth of 0.4 foot over a pale brown (10YR6/3) fine sandy loam to a depth of 0.7 foot. The subsurface is a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) clay which can occur to a depth of 1.9 feet.

Apparently, the well drained areas were not considered as agriculturally productive as swamplands. In the 1820s Mills (1972[1826]) noted:

the swamp lands, which are of considerable extent here, are

composed of the richest soil. The uplands are sandy, bottomed on clay. The products cultivated are cotton, corn, wheat, pease, and potatoes The value of lands is in the ratio of their productive qualities. While the swamp lands reclaimed and secured from freshets will bring 50 dollars and acre; the oak and hickory lands 15 dollars an acre; the pine lands will scarcely sell for 1 dollar per acre (Mills 1972 [1826]:623).

Floristics

The project area is situated in the Coastal Plain which is characterized by longleaf pine, turkey oak, and wire grass. Mills (1972[1826]) comments:

The long leafed pine is most abundant of the forest trees; next the cypress, various kinds of oak, the hickory, tupelo, &c. Of fruit trees the peach, apple, pear, plum, &c are common The pine and cypress are made most use for building, but good clay is found in various places, suitable to make brick (Mills 1972 [1826]: 624-5).

Cypress and cedar, while important in the past, are no longer significant due to exploitation by logging operations.

Although not as agriculturally productive as other parts of the state, wildlife is abundant. The Pee Dee basin is a major fly-way and migratory birds, particularly mallard and black duck, are attracted to the region in great numbers. Mills (1972[1826]) observed that:



Figure 4. View of wetland and thick underbrush.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

The shad and herring, in season, are caught in great abundance in this district; as also the sturgeon. The indigenous fish are trout, bream, perch, cat-fish, &c. the game are deer, wild turkeys, ducks, wild pigeons, geese, besides the common birds of the country (Mills 1972[1826]:626).

PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC SYNOPSIS

Previous Research

Relatively little work has been performed in Marion County. Derting et al. (1991) shows only 22 surveys within the county. Almost all of the surveys represent compliance reports (for example Bolen 1990 and Caballero 1985). No surveys appear to have been performed near the current survey area.

Prehistoric Overview

Overviews for South Carolina's prehistory, while of differing lengths and complexity, are available in virtually every compliance report prepared. There are, in addition, some "classic" sources well worth attention, such as Joffre Coe's *Formative Cultures* (Coe 1964), as well as some new general overviews (such as Sassaman et al. 1990 and Goodyear and Hanson 1989). Also extremely helpful, perhaps even essential, are a handful of recent local synthetic statements, such as that offered by Sassaman and Anderson (1994) for the Middle and Late Archaic and by Anderson et al. (1992) for the Paleoindian and Early Archaic. Only a few of the many sources are included in this study, but they should be adequate to give the reader a "feel" for the area and help establish a context for the various sites identified in the study areas. For those desiring a more general synthesis, perhaps the most readable and well balanced is that offered by Judith Bense (1994), *Archaeology of the Southeastern United States: Paleoindian to World War I*. Figure 5 offers a generalized view of South Carolina's cultural periods.

Prehistory of the Region

The Paleoindian period, lasting from 12,000 to 8,000 B.C., is evidenced by basally thinned, side-notched projectile points; fluted, lanceolate projectile points; side scrapers; end scrapers; and drills (Coe 1964; Michie 1977). The Paleo-Indian occupation, while widespread, does

not appear to have been intensive. Points usually associated with this period include the Clovis and several variants, Suwannee, Simpson, and Dalton (Goodyear et al. 1989: 36-38).

At least seven Paleoindian points have been found in the Marion County area, clustered along the Pee Dee and Little Pee Dee Rivers (Goodyear et al. 1989:33). This pattern of artifacts found along major river drainages has been interpreted by Michie to support the concept of an economy "oriented towards the exploitation of now extinct mega-fauna" (Michie 1977:124).

Unfortunately, little is known about Paleoindian subsistence strategies, settlement systems, or social organization. Generally, archaeologists agree that the Paleo-Indian groups were at a band level of society, were nomadic, and were both hunters and foragers. While population density, based on the isolated finds, is thought to have been low, Walthall suggests that toward the end of the period, "there was an increase in population density and in territoriality and that a number of new resource areas were beginning to be exploited" (Walthall 1980:30).

The Archaic period, which dates from 8000 to 2000 B.C., does not form a sharp break with the Paleoindian period, but is a slow transition characterized by a modern climate an increase in the diversity of material culture. The chronology established by Coe (1964) for the North Carolina Piedmont may be applied with little modification to the Marion County area. Archaic period assemblages, characterized by corner-notched, side-notched, and broad stemmed projectile points, are common in the vicinity, although they rarely are found in good, well-preserved contexts.

The Woodland period begins, by definition, with the introduction of fired clay pottery about 2000 B.C. along the South Carolina coast

CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE HIGHWAY 908 C & D LANDFILL AND RECYCLING CENTER

			Regional Phases		
Dates	Period	Sub-Period	COASTAL	MIDDLE SAVANNAH VALLEY	CENTRAL CAROLINA PIEDMONT
1715	HIST.	EARLY	Altamaha		Caraway
1650	MISS.	LATE	Irene / Pee Dee	Rembert	Dan River
1100		EARLY	Savannah	Hollywood	
				Lawton	Pee Dee
		LATE	St. Catherines / Swift Creek	Savannah	
800	WOODLAND				Uwharrie
A.D.			Wilmington	Sand Tempered Wilmington?	
B.C.		MIDDLE	Deptford	Deptford	Yadkin
300					
		EARLY	Refuge		Badin
1000	ARCHAIC		Thom's Creek Stallings		
2000		LATE	Savannah River Halifax		
3000					
		MIDDLE	Guilford Morrow Mountain Stanly		
5000					
8000		EARLY	Kirk Palmer		
10,000	PALEOINDIAN		Hardaway		
			Hardaway - Dalton		
12,000			Cumberland	Clovis	Simpson

Figure 5. Generalized cultural sequence for South Carolina.

and much later in the Carolina Piedmont, about 500 B.C. It should be noted that many researchers call the period from about 2500 to 1000 B.C. the Late Archaic because of a perceived continuation of the Archaic lifestyle in spite of the manufacture of pottery. Regardless of terminology, the period from 2000 to 500 B.C. was a period of tremendous change.

The subsistence economy during this early period was based primarily on deer hunting

and fishing, with supplemental inclusions of small mammals, birds, reptiles, and shellfish. Various calculations of the probable yield of deer, fish, and other food sources identified from some coastal sites indicate that sedentary life was not only possible, but probable. Further inland it seems likely that many Native American groups continued the previous established patterns of band mobility. These frequent moves would allow the groups to take advantage of various seasonal resources, such as shad and sturgeon in the

The South Appalachian Mississippian period, from about A.D. 1100 to A.D. 1640 is the most elaborate level of culture attained by the native inhabitants and is followed by cultural disintegration brought about largely by European disease. The period is characterized by complicated stamped pottery, complex social organization, agriculture, and the construction of temple mounds and ceremonial centers. The earliest coastal phases are named the Savannah and Irene (known as Pee Dee further inland) (A.D. 1200 to 1550).

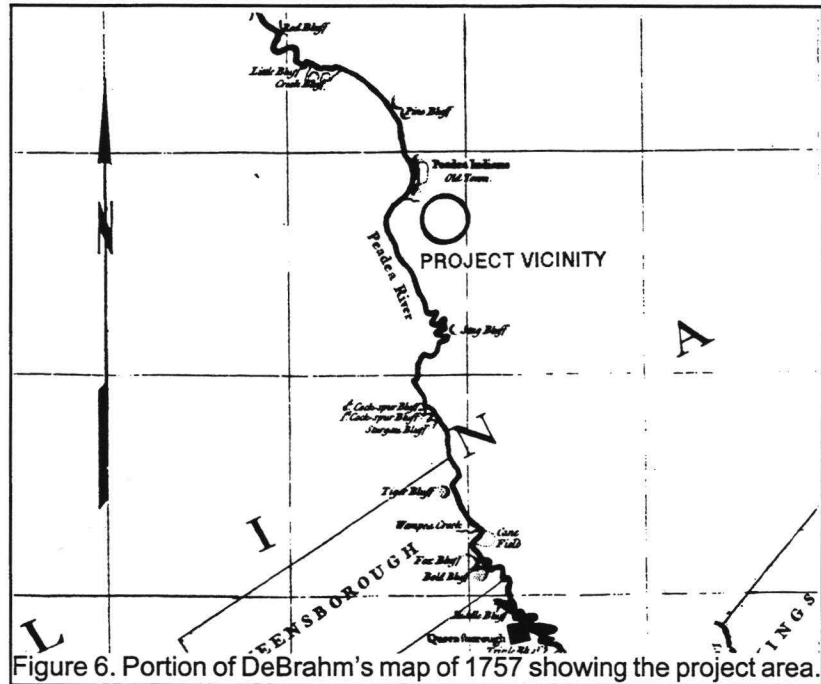


Figure 6. Portion of DeBrahm's map of 1757 showing the project area.

The principal secondary sources for the Native Americans of South Carolina are Mooney (1894), Hodge (1910), and Swanton (1952). Despite considerable investigation of the recognized primary sources, little can be added to these earlier, rather sketch, accounts of the Pedee.

were of but small importance politically; no sustained mission work was ever attempted among them, and there were but few literary men to take an interest in them. War, pestilence, whiskey and systematic slave hunts had nearly exterminated the aboriginal occupants of the Carolinas before anybody had thought them of sufficient importance to ask who they were, how they lived, ore what were their beliefs and opinions (Mooney 1894:6).

By 1716 the Pedees were in a region called Saukey (thought by Swanton to be what is today Socatee) which was mentioned as a possible trading post or "factory" site (McDowell 1955:80). Several months later, however, the Indian Trade Commissioners abandoned Suakey in favor of Uauenee (or Great Bluff, today known as Yauhannah). It was observed that:

1st, its Vicinity to our English Plantations, will afford us News from thence, at all Times, by Land, within three or four Days, at most; whereas Saukey (the appointed Place) is much more remote; 2ndly, that Saukey being

only covered by the Peadea's is exposed to the Insults of the Charraws; 3rdly, that (besides the Interest it will be to us, in obliging the Wackamaws, a People of greater Consequence than the Pedees, by such a Settlement), Uauenee being contiguous to the Wackamaws, the most populous of those two Nations: so on the other Hand, 'tis the best seated for a general Consourse and frequent (McDowell 1955:111).

This passage, while ambiguous, suggests that Saukey was situated further north, perhaps along the Pee Dee River. but it is unlikely that it was at Socatee as suggested by Swanton.

During the early eighteenth century there was constant warfare between the southern and northern Indian groups, with a tremendous loss of life. An account in the British Public Records Office states:

Before the end of the said year [1716] we recovered the Charokees and Northward

Indians after several Slaughters and Blood Sheddings, which has lessened their numbers and utterly Extirpating some little tribes as the Congarees, Santees, Seaweas, Pedees, Waxhaws and some Corsaboys, so that by Warr, Pestilence and Civill Warr amongst themselves, the Charokees may by computed reduces to about 10,000 souls & the Northern Indians to about 2500 Souls (quoted in Mills 1972[1826]:223-224).

While it is possible that the Pedee suffered a severe reduction in population, it is clear from the historic accounts that some of their number survived. In February 1717 a Pedee, Tom West, came to Charleston to arrange a peace between the English and the Charraw (McDowell 1955:160,176). Apparently the peace was not formed, or at least was short lived (McDowell 1955:209). Late in 1717 the Pedee appealed to the English not to move the trading post from Uauenee to the Black River (McDowell 1955:208).

At least as early as the 1740s some of the Pedee had joined with the Catawba in an uneasy confederation (Mooney 1894:77), while the remaining Pedee were classified as "Settlement Indians," living among the English (McDowell 1958:85,166). Mooney reports that the Settlement Pedee joined in a variety of Anglo activities, even keeping black slaves (Mooney 1894:77). In 1752 the Catawba wrote Governor James Glen:

There are a great many Pedee Indians living in the Settlements that we want to come and settle amongst us. We desire you to send for them and advise them to this, and give them nthis String of Wampum in Token that we want them to settle

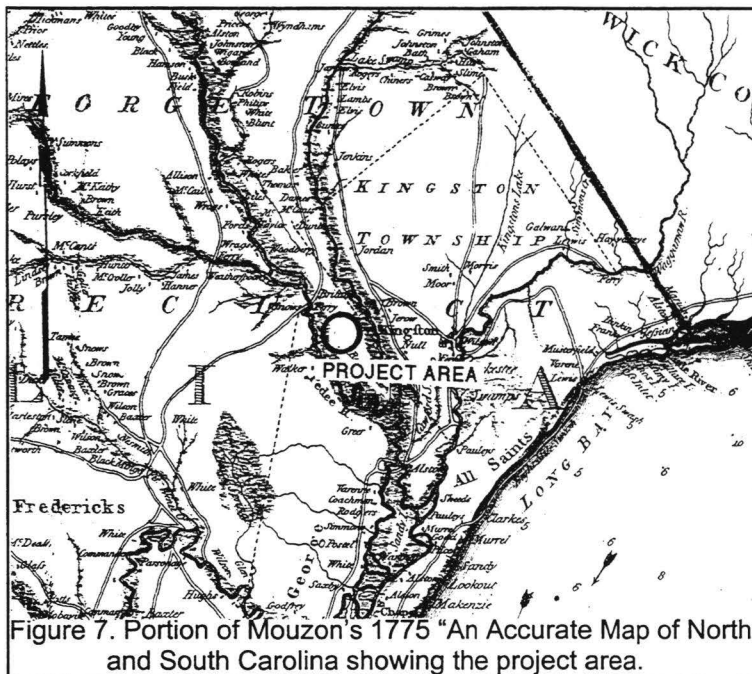


Figure 7. Portion of Mouzon's 1775 "An Accurate Map of North and South Carolina showing the project area.

here, and will always live like Brothers with them. the Northern Indains want them all to settle with us, for as they are now at Peace they may be hunting in the Woods or stragling about killed by some of them except they join us and make but one Nation, which will be a great Addition of Strength to us (McDowell 1958:362).

While many of the remaining Pedee apparently joined the Catawba, it did not provide total protection. As late as 1753 the Northern Indians took at least one Pedee Indian slave during a "visit" to the Catawba area (McDowell 1958:388). In 1755 a Settlement Pedee was killed by the Notchee and Cherokee (Mooney 1894:77,84).

De Brahm's "Map of South Carolina and a Part of Georgia, " dated 1757 shows the "Peadea Indian Old Town" situated in Marlboro County (Figure 6). by the time of Mouzon's "An Accurate Map of North and South Carolina" in 1775 no further evidence of the Pedee was shown.

The last mention of the Pedee comes from Ramsay's History of South Carolina:

Persons now living remember that there were about thirty Indians, a remnant of the Pedee and Cape Fear tribes that lived in the Parishes of St. Stephens and St. Johns. King John was their chief. There was another man among the same tribe who was called Prince. Governor Lyttleton give him a Commission of Captain General and Commander-in-Chief of the two tribes, which superseded Johnny. The latter took umbrage at the promotion of the former and attempted to kill him. There were some shots exchanged, but no mischief was done. All this remnant of these ancient tribes are now extinct except for one

woman of a half-breed (Ramsay 1808:Appendix II).

Swanton was able to determine little more than this about the Pedee, observing that no words survived. In spite of this, he attributed the Pedee to the Siouan linguistic stock, probably on the basis of their frequent identification with other, supposedly Siouan, groups.

As of 1952, no archaeological sites attributable to the Pedee had been identified and Swanton observed, "no village names are known apart from the tribal name, which was sometimes applied to specific settlements" (Swanton 1952:97). The presumed protohistoric remains in this region were essentially identical (at least in gross sense) to those found elsewhere. They included small, triangular projectile points, often crudely made; complicated stamped pottery with motifs ranging from finely applied to crudely stamped; and diminutive ground stone celts. Protohistoric to historic Pedee villages, when found, are likely to be evidenced by a significant quantity of trade goods, including glass beads, copper bangles, guns or gun parts, tobacco pipes, iron hatchets and knives, and similar items.

At the present, however, at least on Pee Dee Indian Town has been identified (Steen et al. 1998). This town, site 38MA23 located west of Marion, South Carolina, encompasses about 36,400,000 square feet next to the Pee Dee River. While work is on-going at this site, numerous artifacts of both the Pee Dee varieties and historic ceramics were found (Steen et al. 1998).

Historical Synopsis

The early history of Marion was only briefly presented by Mills:

Marion was settled about the same time with the adjoining districts, namely, about the year 1750; chiefly by Virginians. it was originally included in Craven County, then Liberty. The present name was given in honor of the brave Gen. Marion (Mills 1972[1826]:629).

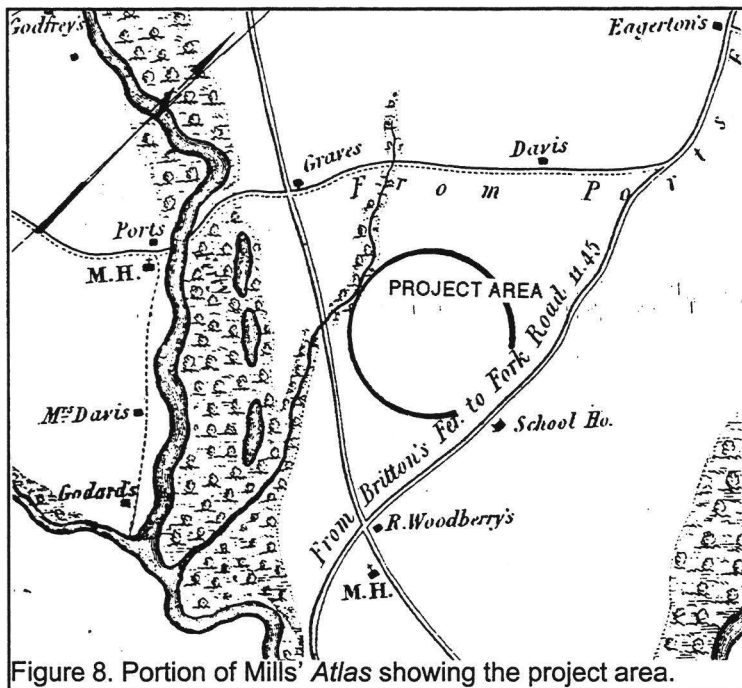


Figure 8. Portion of Mills' *Atlas* showing the project area.

communication).

During the American Revolution four notable engagements were fought in the region (although most of the action consisted of maneuvers and partisan activities). These include the capture of Snow Island by British troops in March of 1781, the engagement at Witherspoon's Ferry that same month, a skirmish at Black Creek, and the Lynch's Creek Massacre (McColl n.d.). None of these, however, are in the immediate survey area.

By 1800 Marion's population was 6,914 with 2,155 (or 31%) being slaves. Twenty years later there were 6,652 whites, 3,463 (or 34%) slaves, and 86 free blacks (Mills 1972[1826]:623). Mills' *Atlas* (Figure 8) of 1825 shows no settlements immediately in the project area.

Much of the early settlement in the area occurred in Kingstown Parish and Queensborough Parish. Kingstown is located near present day Conway and Queensborough is on the Great Pee Dee River (Wallace 1951:155).

Around 1735 the settlement of Britton's Neck was founded by John Godbold (Gregg 1975). Unfortunately, not much more information about the settlement has been written and the little information found appears to be somewhat inaccurate (Personal communication with R. Maxcy Foxworth Jr, an archivist at the Marion County Archives and History Center 2002).

The families who made up the original settlement of Britton's Neck were Britton, Graves, Gladger, Davis, Tyler, and Giles and per Gregg (1975) these families came directly from England as one colony, but historic records show these families actually emigrated from Virginia (R. Maxcy Foxworth Jr. 2002 personal

The Marion area saw little action during the Civil War. Sherman's troops passed to the northwest of Florence, leaving the Pee Dee region

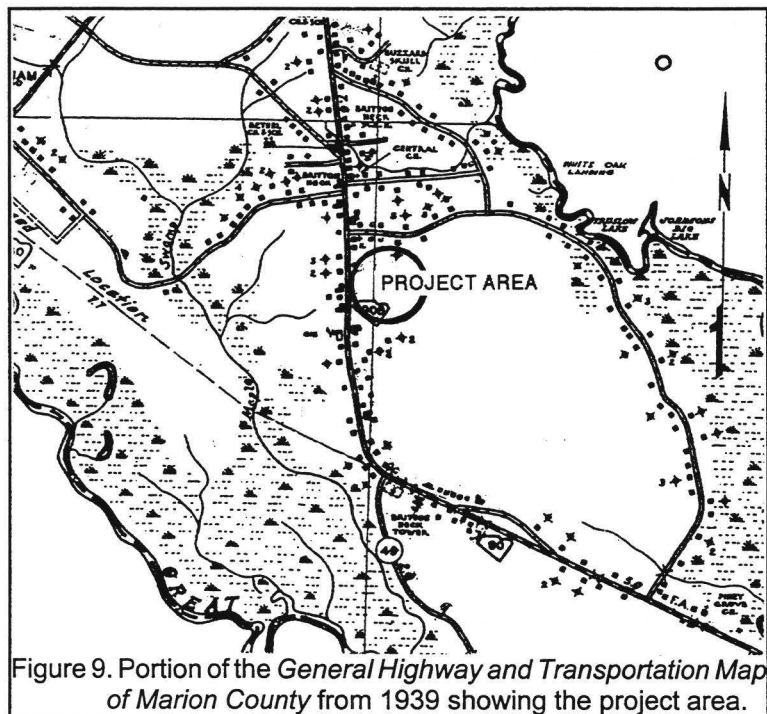


Figure 9. Portion of the *General Highway and Transportation Map of Marion County* from 1939 showing the project area.

little worse for the experience. Like elsewhere in South Carolina the economy of Marion County was essentially destroyed after the war. Renting and wage labor were the most common forms of black farm labor as late as 1884, although there were about 300 farms comprising 9,000 acres owned by blacks (compared to about 82,000 acres in 1000 farms owned by whites) (Anonymous 1884). Significantly, 90 flour or grist mills, 31 lumber mills, 22 turpentine stills, and one foundry/machine shop were in operation 20 years after the Civil War (Anonymous 1884).

At the end of the nineteenth century, tobacco became a growing concern and the first tobacco growers association was formed in 1895. Tobacco was referred to as "Our Nicotiana Tobacum – Pearl of the Pee Dee." By the mid-1890s the average profit on an acre of tobacco was \$150 to \$200 an acre, which was well over the \$10 an acre provided by cotton.

By the early twentieth century Marion County was serviced by a well developed road system, along which rural settlements focused. A series of agricultural ditches were also added which is evidence by those ditches on the current survey tract.

The 1939 *General Highway and Transportation Map of Marion County* (Figure 9) shows only one structure in the survey area. No evidence of the structure remains on what is now a fallow field.

RESEARCH METHODS AND FINDINGS

Archaeological Field Methods

The initially proposed field techniques involved the placement of shovel tests at 100 foot intervals along transects placed at 100 foot intervals.

All soil would be screened through ¼-inch mesh, with each test numbered sequentially by transect. Each test would measure about 1 foot square and would normally be taken to a depth of at least 1 foot or until sterile subsoil was encountered. All cultural remains would be collected, except for mortar and brick, which would be quantitatively noted in the field and discarded. Notes would be maintained for profiles at any sites encountered. A total number of 607 shovel tests were excavated along 35 transects.

Should sites (defined by the presence of two or more artifacts from either surface survey or shovel tests within a 50 feet area) be identified, further tests would be used to obtain data on site boundaries, artifact quantity and diversity, site integrity, and temporal affiliation. These tests would be placed at 25 to 50 feet intervals in a simple cruciform pattern until two consecutive negative shovel tests were encountered. The information required for completion of South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology site forms would be collected and photographs would be taken, if warranted in the opinion of the field

investigators.

These proposed techniques were implemented with no significant modifications. A series of 35 transects were established running primarily north to south along S-908. Individual shovel tests were numbered to the east along these transects. The survey area was mostly in a fallow field, but encountered some pine and hardwood forest and wetland. The U.S.D.A. near surface soil information was found to be accurate.

Sites would be evaluated for further work based on the eligibility criteria for the National Register of Historic Places. Chicora Foundation only provides an opinion of National Register eligibility and the final determination is made by the lead agency in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer at the South Carolina



Figure 10. View of Hosea Graves Road within the survey area.



Figure 11. Survey area with transects.

Department of Archives and History.

Analysis of collections would follow professionally accepted standards with a level of intensity suitable to the quantity and quality of the remains.

Architectural Survey

As previously discussed, we elected to use a 1.0 mile area of potential effect (APE). The architectural survey would record buildings, sites, structures, and objects which appeared to have been constructed before 1950 and which retained their integrity. Those which have undergone such extensive modifications to preclude their eligibility were not recorded.

For each identified resource an architectural survey form would be completed and at least two representative photographs would be taken. Permanent control numbers would be assigned by the S.C. Department of Archives and History at the conclusion of the study. The site forms for the resources identified during this study would then be submitted to the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office.

Site Evaluation and Findings

Archaeological sites would be evaluated for further work based on the eligibility criteria for the National Register of Historic Places. Chicora Foundation only provides an opinion of National Register eligibility and the final determination is made by the lead federal agency, in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

The criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places is described by 36CFR60.4,

which states:

the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and

a. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

b. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

c. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent



Figure 12. View of ca. 1850 structure across from the survey area.

a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

d. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

National Register Bulletin 36 (Townsend et al. 1993) provides an evaluative process that contains five steps for forming a clearly defined explicit rationale for either the site's eligibility or lack of eligibility. Briefly, these steps are:

- identification of the site's data sets or categories of archaeological information such as ceramics, lithics, subsistence remains, architectural remains, or sub-surface features;

- identification of the historic context applicable to the site, providing a framework for the evaluative process;

- identification of the important research questions the site might be able to address, given the data sets and the context;

- evaluation of the site's archaeological integrity to ensure that the data sets were sufficiently well preserved to

address the research questions; and

- identification of important



Figure 13. View toward the survey tract from 67-0019.



Figure 14. View of Central United Methodist Church.



Figure 15. View from 67-0020 looking toward the survey tract.

research questions among all of those which might be asked and answered at the site.

This approach, of course, has been developed for use documenting eligibility of sites being actually nominated to the National Register of Historic Places where the evaluative process must stand alone, with relatively little reference to other documentation and where typically only one site is being considered. As a result, some aspects of the evaluative process have been summarized, but we have tried to focus on each archaeological site's ability to address significant research topics within the context of its available data sets.

The archaeological survey of the project area failed to identify any archaeological remains. This is most likely because of the low land and poorly drained soils.

Two historic structures were found within the APE, with one, a ca. 1850 house (67-0019), located directly across the street from the survey. The house is of frame construction and is one and a half stories tall. According to the owner, several

alterations have occurred to the house since the 1950s (Buena Alford, personal communication 2002). The rear portion of the house, about two rooms in width, was torn off in the 1950s to create a smaller house. Several years later a porch was added onto the rear and the front porch was screened in. In the late 1990s, storm damage occurred to the chimneys, so they have been modified. The house, once directly associated with the tobacco industry in the area, no longer contains any standing utility buildings, such as barns, which would tie in the tobacco theme. Site 67-0019 is recommended not eligible for inclusion on the

National Register of Historic Places.

The survey tract is located directly across the street from the proposed undertaking. Currently planted pines are located on the landfill/recycling center property. Creating a physical and visual buffer for the structure. The center is required to keep this buffer of at least 1,000 feet, eliminating any impact to this structure.

The other historic structure, Central United Methodist Church (67-0020), which was once called Old Neck Church was built in the 1870s, although this building is not the original. The church was moved twice to its current location with the most recent move in 1917 (Hammond Consultants 1978:26). The building is a Greek Revival style with four doric columns, which appear to have been reworked along with the rest of the porch. An additional window width was attached to the rear in ca. 1960. At least two recent out-buildings have been added to the property, further damaging the integrity. Because of the lack of integrity, the church is recommended not eligible for the National Register.

In addition, the church is beyond sight of

the proposed landfill/recycling center and will not be affected by the undertaking (see Figure 21).

CONCLUSIONS

This study involved the examination of a 140 acre tract southern Marion County, South Carolina. The tract is proposed for the use of a landfill and recycling center. This report, conducted for Mr. Britt Feldner of the Brigman Company, Inc., provides the results of that investigation and is intended to assist the company comply with their historic preservation responsibilities.

The survey area consists of areas of fallow fields, mixed pines and hardwoods, and wetlands. The archaeological survey, which included close interval shovel testing, conducted at 100-foot intervals, revealed poorly drained soils and failed to uncover any archaeological sites.

The surrounding areas are still fairly rural with only a few structures near the project area. Nevertheless, an APE 1.0 mile around the project area was examined. Two structures were identified, a ca. 1850 house (67-0019) and Central United Methodist Church (67-0020), but both structures are recommended not eligible for the

National Register. The church is not within sight of the proposed undertaking and while the house is directly across the street, a buffer of 1,000 feet screens the two properties. No other historic structures were identified which are intact and which appear to be potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

It is possible that archaeological remains may be encountered in the area during construction. As always, the utility's contractors should be advised to report any discoveries of concentrations of artifacts (such as bottles, ceramics, or projectile points) or brick rubble to the project engineer, who should in turn report the material to the State Historic Preservation Office, or Chicora Foundation (the process of dealing with late discoveries is discussed in 36CFR800.13(b)(3)). No further land altering activities should take place in the vicinity of these discoveries until they have been examined by an archaeologist and, if necessary, have been processed according to 36CFR800.13(b)(3).

SOURCES CITED

- Anderson, David G., Kenneth E. Sassaman, and Christopher Judge
1992 *Paleoindian and Early Archaic Period Research in the Lower Southeast: A South Carolina Perspective*. Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists, Columbia.
- Anonymous
n.d. *South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Places Survey Manual*. S.C. Department of Archives and History, Columbia.
- 1884 *South Carolina in 1884: A View of the Industrial Life of the State*. The News and Courier, Charleston, South Carolina.
- Bense, Judith A.
1994 *Archaeology of the Southeastern United States: Paleoindian to World War I*. Academic Press, New York.
- Bolen, Kathleen M.
1990 *Archaeological Inventory Survey of Marion County Industrial Park, Marion County, South Carolina*. AF Consultants. Resource Studies Series 146. South Carolina.
- Caballero, Olga M.
1985 *Archaeological Survey of the U.S. 501 By-Pass Borrow Pit #1, Marion County*. S.C. Department of Highways and Public Transportation, Columbia.
- Coe, Joffre L.
1952 The Cultural Sequence of the Carolina Piedmont. In *Archaeology of the Eastern United States*, edited by J.B. Griffin, pp. 301-311. University of Chicago Press, Chicago.
- 1964 The Formative Cultures of the Carolina Piedmont. *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society* 54(5).
- Derting, Keith M., Sharon L. Pekrul, and Charles J. Rinehart
1991 *A Comprehensive Bibliography of South Carolina Archaeology*. Research Manuscript 211. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.
- Goodyear, Albert C., III and Glen T. Hanson
1989 *Studies in South Carolina Archaeology: Essays in Honor of Robert L. Stephenson*. Anthropological Studies 9. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.
- Goodyear, Albert C., James L. Michie, and Tommy Charles
1989 The Earliest South Carolinians. In *Studies in South Carolina Archaeology*, edited by Albert C. Goodyear and Glen T. Hanson, pp. 19-52. S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.
- Gregg, Alexander
1975 *History of the Old Cheraws*. The Reprint Company, Publishers, Spartanburg, South Carolina.
- Hammond Consultants
1978 *A Driving Tour of Historic Marion County, South Carolina*. Marion County Museum, Marion.

CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE HIGHWAY 908 C & D LANDFILL AND RECYCLING CENTER

- Hodge, F.W.
1910 *Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico*. Bulletin 30, Part 2. Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, D.C.
- McColl, D.D.
n.d. *Sketches of Old Marlboro*. State Printing, Columbia.
- McDowell, W.L., editor
1955 *Journals of the Commissioners of the Indian Trade, September 20, 1710 – August 29, 1718*. South Carolina Archives Department, Columbia.
- 1958 *Documents Relating to Indian Affairs, May 21, 1750 – August 7, 1754*. South Carolina Archives Department, Columbia.
- Mills, Robert
1972 [1826] *Statistics of South Carolina*. Hurlbut and Lloyd, Charleston, South Carolina. 1972 facsimile ed. The Reprint Company, Spartanburg, South Carolina.
- Michie, James L.
1977 *The Late Pleistocene Human Occupation of South Carolina*. Unpublished Honor's Thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.
- Milling, Chapman J.
1962 *Red Carolinians*. University of South Carolina Press, Columbia.
- Mooney, James
1894 *The Siouan Tribes of the East*. Bulletin 22. Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, D.C.
- Pitts, J.J.
1980 *Soil Survey of Marion County, South Carolina*. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Washington, D.C.
- Ramsay, David
1809 *The History of South Carolina*. 2 vols. Charleston.
- Rogers, Edwin
1983 "Thematic Survey of Tobacco Sites in Marion County." State Historic Preservation Office.
- Sassaman, Kenneth E. and David G. Anderson
1994 *Middle and Late Archaic Archaeological Records of South Carolina: A Synthesis for Research and Resource Management*. Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists, Columbia.
- Sassaman, Kenneth E., Mark J. Brooks, Glen T. Hanson, and David G. Anderson
1990 *Native American Prehistory of the Middle Savannah River Valley*. Savannah River Archaeological Research Papers 1. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.
- Steen, Carl, Christopher Judge, and Tariq Ghaffar
1998 *Searching for the 18th Century Pee Dee Indian Town in Marion County, South Carolina*. S.C. Department of Natural Resources, Columbia.
- Swanton, John R.
1946 *The Indians of the Southeastern United States*. Bulletin 137. Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, D.C.
- 1952 *The Indian Tribes of North America*. Bulletin 145. Smithsonian Institution Bureau of American Ethnology. Washington, D.C.
- Townsend, Jan, John H. Sprinkle, Jr., and John Knoerl
1993 *Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Historical Archaeological Sites and*

SOURCES CITED

Districts. Bulletin 36. National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, Washington, D.C.

Wallace, David D.

1951 *South Carolina: A Short History, 1520 - 1948.* University of South Carolina Press, Columbia.

Walthall, John A.

1980 *Prehistoric Indians of the Southeast: Archaeology of Alabama.* University of Alabama Press, University.

